

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th August 1884.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártavaha"	Comillah	.....	
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta	.....	22nd August 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	25th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	22nd ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	23rd ditto.
8	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	.....	
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí"	Burrisal	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	19th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	19th ditto.
12	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	18th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	24th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	22nd ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	247	23rd ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta	.....	
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	20th ditto.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore	500	21st ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	20th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	15th ditto.
23	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	850	25th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	17th ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	22nd ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	15th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	21st ditto.
30	"Sádharańi"	Calcutta	500	24th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	27th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	25th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	23rd ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....	21st ditto.
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	25th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	16th and 23rd August 1884.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	25th August 1884.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	
41	"Samvád Prabhákár"	Ditto	225	22nd to 26th August 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	22nd to 29th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	23rd to 26th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	22nd to 25th, & 27th to 29th Aug, 1884.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	23rd to 28th August 1884.
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	23rd August 1884.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	25th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	23rd ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	22nd ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....	
57	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	250	9th August 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	12th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	7th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	June and July 1884.
62	"Taraka"	Ditto.	.....	August 1884.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Paina	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....	



## POLITICAL.

**THE *Bhārat Mihir***, of the 19th August, in continuation of former articles condemning the policy adopted by Lord Wellesley towards Native Princes, says that the successors of Lord Wellesley eagerly trod in his footsteps. All considerations of justice were utterly disregarded. Dynasties that had been reigning from time immemorial were dispossessed of their dominions. The prowess of native warriors became a thing of the past, and only lingered in the memory of men. When Wellesley came to India there was disunion among natives. This disunion led to the downfall of Holkar, Scindia, Guikowar, Peshwa, and Bhonslay. The chief event of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings is the putting down of the Pindaris. The Pindaris have been represented by the English as robbers, but they were not such in reality. The Pindaris offered their services to Native Princes when they were in need of soldiers. The Pindaris constituted the chief strength of Holkar and Scindia. It was essential for securing the permanence of British dominion in India to put down these Pindaris. A pretext was sought for entering upon a war with them. This was found in a few acts of oppression committed by the idle Pindari hordes in places adjacent to that in which they were stationed. A war was declared against the Pindaris. A large army consisting of 120,000 soldiers was raised, and the powerful Pindaris, who were the chief supporters of Native Princes, were put down. After the fall of the Pindaris the English became masters of the whole of Central India, and Native Princes became powerless. The conquest of Maharastra now became an easy task. The Peshwa Baji Rao became a pensioner of the English, and began to reside in Bithore from 1818. Lord Auckland felt that the English had become strong enough to enter into war with countries outside of India. Under him the English entered Afghanistan. The flame which was then kindled has not yet been extinguished. A large amount of the hard-earned money of poor Indians has yet to be given to the Amir of Kabul to keep him under the influence of the English Government. Under Lord Hardinge the English entered the Punjab. An infant was at that time the ruler of the Punjab. The Minister was faithless. The Sirdars were busy in increasing their own power. The Queen Dowager was unpopular with many. The English saw that it was a favourable time for annexing the Punjab. After hard fighting they became masters of that province.

**BHARAT MIHIR**  
Aug. 19th, 1884.

2. **The *Prajābandhu***, of the 22nd August, says that even two hundred years ago Russia was anxious to secure a commercial route to India. Peter the Great proposed two routes—first through Persia and Afghanistan, and the second through Khiva and Afghanistan. He instructed his officers to find out the shortest route from the Caspian Sea to India. Since then many obstructions have been removed. The tribes which were then hostile to Russia have now submitted to her yoke, and it is natural that Russia should advance to invade India.

**PRAJABANDHU**,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

3. **The *Arya Darpan***, of the 22nd August, says that their defeat in the Franco-Prussian War has not diminished the greed of conquest of the French. They have refused to submit to the mediation of England, Germany, and America. The Chinese have declared war against the French, and the French have taken the field in a fierce mood. The whole responsibility of this war rests with the French.

**ARYA DARPAN**,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

4. **The *Urdu Guide***, of the 23rd August, is glad to hear that Mahammed Sami Ulla, the Mahomedan Subordinate Judge of Aligurh, has been appointed under Lord Northbrook in the settlement of Egypt.

**URDU GUIDE**,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.



SADHARANI,  
Aug. 24th, 1884.

5. The *Sádháraní*, of the 24th August, says that whatever England and Russia may say, none of them have come to Asia with philanthropic objects. They have come to Asia for the sake of money. Russia has established her influence in Central Asia. Many persons think that Russia is extending her empire in Central Asia for the purpose of invading India; but this opinion does not seem to be right. Inasmuch as Russia is carrying on extensive commerce in Central Asia, it does not seem probable that she will quarrel for India; but Russia may invade India if she is troubled by England.

SURABHI,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

6. The *Surabhi*, of the 25th August, says:—The gradual advance of Russians towards India has filled the English Government with great fear. Lord Ripon is busy in devising means to remove this fear of Russia. He is asking advice from great warriors, from persons skilled in military tactics, and from politicians. Some are recommending that a railway should be constructed as far as Herat; others are recommending that one half of Afghanistan should be occupied; but it does not appear that any one has been able to give proper and reasonable advice. Lord Ripon and his successors should not forget to make Indians satisfied with British rule, which is one of the best means of preventing Russian occupation of India.

SURABHI.

7. The same paper says that confusion prevails in Afghanistan. Some are saying that the Amir is going to fight against the Russians; others are saying that he will fight against the English. Though the English are annually paying 12 lakhs to the Amir, they derive no benefit in return. The English Government requested the Amir to devise means for the safe arrival of the English members of the Delimitation Commission at their destination; but the Amir has said that he is unable to do so as his people are very hostile to the English.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

8. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 25th August, says that France has disregarded the proposals for arbitration made by England, Germany, and America. France was humiliated by Germany. She has now determined to recover her position by humiliating China and Madagascar. It is easy to bully the weak. Quarrel between France and China first broke out in connection with Tonquin. Tonquin is a Tributary State under the Chinese Empire. France first insulted China by invading Tonquin. China was perfectly justified in assisting Tonquin, which is a Tributary State under her; but France is determined to fasten a quarrel upon China anyhow. She has now found a pretext for declaring war against China. Langson is situated within the Chinese territory; but the French were residing in that place. If, under these circumstances, Chinese soldiers have harassed Frenchmen, China cannot be considered guilty of any grave offence. France demanded that China should cede three principal cities and pay an exorbitant sum as compensation. China refused to consent to this, but she was not unwilling to pay reasonable damages. The object of France is to establish an empire in Asia to make good the loss which she has suffered by losing India. The standard of France has been planted as far as the Chinese frontier in the Eastern Peninsula. France is now anxious for annexing a part of China.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 25th August, remarks that the order given by the French Government to all Frenchmen in China to seek the protection of the Russian Consul at Peking shews that there must be some secret understanding between France and Russia. The Editor proceeds to



observe that the refusal of France to accept the mediation of England in the Chinese question will very likely intensify the differences between France and England caused in connection with Egyptian affairs. England's interests will suffer considerably if France can conquer China or establish her influence in that country.

10. The same paper remarks that it is possible that the refusal of the Amir Abdur Rahman and the Indian Government. Amir Abdur Rahman to guarantee a safe passage through Afghanistan to the English members of the Boundary Commission is due as much to his inability to grant a safe passage as to his fear lest the appearance of Englishmen in Afghanistan at this time should in any way check the intrigues which he is doubtless carrying on with both the Russian and British Indian Governments. It is probable that some such suspicion may have led the Indian Government to hastily send an envoy to the Amir.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th August, referring to the war between France and China, says that it is evident that France will be ultimately victorious; but it should be seen whether French victory will or will not injure the interests of the English. If France obtains the victory she will be a rival of England in the Chinese trade, consequently the sooner the war is over the better for England.

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 27th, 1884.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

12. The *Pratikar*, of the 15th August, says that the conservancy arrangements of the Berhampore Municipality are becoming better and better every year. The roads are kept clean, and *meheters* are made to do their work. The writer suggests that the time for removing the sweepings of houses should be different for different wards, and that the municipality should provide the *meheters* and coolies with tiled huts to live in. The municipal contractor is paid Rs. 500 a month; but who superintends his work? The Commissioners should be ashamed of wasting public resources in this way. The writer says that the Ward Commissioners should supervise all municipal work in their respective wards, for supervision by ill-paid officers is no supervision at all. There is a general bench besides the municipal bench. The writer thinks that these benches should be amalgamated.

PRATIKAR,  
Aug. 15th, 1884.

13. The same paper says that Mr. Veasey, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, has gone out in the mofussil on tour. The villages do not appear at this season to be habitable at all. The Magistrate will be able to examine the condition of the district with his own eyes and to report upon it to higher authorities.

PRATIKAR.

14. The same paper says that Government shews great solicitude for the ryots of Bengal, and has therefore introduced the Rent Bill; but it has enhanced the rents of its own tenants in the khas mehals to such a limit that they have been obliged to come before the High Court to demand justice.

PRATIKAR.

15. The same paper says that it was tired of exposing the misdeeds of Mr. Beames, the Deputy Magistrate of Lalbag; but the transfer of that officer from that place brings the labours of the Editor in that direction to an end. Moorshedabad has indeed obtained relief, but not so Bengal. Bengal will continue to be the scene of the misdeeds of Mr. Beames. The fire that is quenched in one quarter will blaze in another.

PRATIKAR.



PRATIKAR.  
Aug. 16th, 1884.

16. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the Road Committee of Beerbhoom has like most Committees of its kind fallen into the habit of

neglecting to look after the state of village roads, &c. There is no member to represent the south-western part of the district. The Committee was constituted for aiding the Magistrate with its local knowledge, and the object was a good one. No good can be expected from the Committee as long as the present mode of appointing members is retained.

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
Aug. 16th, 1884.

Mr. Webb's case.

17. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 15th August, says that it is no longer the lives of poor natives, but what they value more than their lives—the chastity of their females—that is in danger from the lawlessness of Europeans. The natives should no longer remain indifferent. They should think all differences at their moment of peril, and unite together to petition mother Victoria. The lamentation of all her children in India is sure to draw tears from the eyes of a kind-hearted mother, to whom the weak child is always a special object of care.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Aug. 17th, 1884.

Mr. Johnson of the Assam Valley.

18. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th August, is glad to notice that Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, does not allow planters to come to his room lest they should try to influence him.

PARIDARSHAK.

Mr. Francis' case.

19. The same paper says that the Judge in Mr. Francis' case remarked that the coolies had conspired to bring Mr. Francis to difficulty, though he is a very good man. The writer does not understand why they should conspire against Mr. Francis if he is really a good man. A good man is rare among the planters, and it is sure that Mr. Francis is not a good man, because another case was instituted against him some time before this.

PARIDARSHAK.

Mr. Webb's case.

20. The same paper says that the judgment of the Assistant Commissioner in Mr. Webb's case has been upheld by the High Court. The Judges have disbelieved the witnesses without good reason. There were of course some contradictions on minor points. Did not this simple fact occur to the Judges that unless greatly oppressed no coolie would ever venture to prosecute a European? Justice cannot be had even in the High Court. Living in such a country is dangerous.

CHARU VARTA,  
Aug. 18th, 1884.

Lord Ripon.

21. The *Charu Varta*, of the 18th August, observes with regret that owing to the weak-mindedness of Lord Ripon the civilian officials, including the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as non-official Europeans, have grown so powerful and high-handed that it will be difficult for any future Viceroy to curtail their power. By shewing weakness Lord Ripon has made it possible for Mr. Thompson to disregard all fear for superior authority, while Mr. Thompson's partiality for non-official Europeans has made them so high-handed that the country has lost its peace under their oppression. Had it been otherwise, there would not now have been witnessed so many cases of murder and rape committed by Europeans.

CHARU VARTA.

The Indian peasant.

22. The same paper dwells upon the poverty of the Indian peasant. This poverty is not, however, due to the landlords, as is erroneously supposed by Government, but to excessive taxation and to the high rate of interest levied by the mahajuns. The Editor is therefore glad to find that Government has passed the Tuccavi law, which is calculated to bring some relief to the Indian peasant.

CHARU VARTA.

A native member in Parliament.

23. The same paper points out the exceeding desirability of sending a native member to the British Parliament, and supports the proposal of getting Mr. Lalmohan Ghose returned to that assembly by some English constituency.



24. The same paper does not see why native officials should not be allowed to join in any political agitation considering that European officials are allowed to do so.

CHARU VARTA,  
Aug. 18th, 1884.

Government officials and political agitation.

25. The same paper remarks that the judgment of the High Court in Mr. Webb's case has taken the people of this country by surprise. They are filled with apprehension at the remark of Justices Tottenham and Norris that there was no evidence of Mr. Webb's guilt.

CHARU VARTA.

Permanence of the British Empire in India.

26. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th August, says that it is ignorant of what the English think of themselves, but it is of opinion that the English can acquire, but cannot govern empires. Other nations have governed at least for some time, but the English are on the point of losing their empire as soon as they have acquired it. Whatever the English may think, the writer is of opinion that in this matter they are very ignorant. They possess all the vices of modern civilization, viz. haughtiness, and a self-seeking narrow-mindedness. They have lost America through these faults of their character. They were on the point of losing India by goading the sepoys to mutiny the other day. Many Englishmen boast that because they are Englishmen, therefore they have successfully put down the mutiny. The writer says that the sepoys mutinied because their masters were Englishmen. The English were successful not because they were Englishmen, but because the sepoys were sepoys. Such a rebellion in a European country could not have been easily put down. The English were fortunate that the sepoys were natives of India, and that the sepoys in Meerut broke out in mutiny some days before the appointed time. They were also fortunate in having Lord Canning for their Governor-General. He did not lose courage like other Europeans, nor did he lose confidence in the sepoys as others did. Bengalis did not fight in the sepoy mutiny; they did not write the history of it. But from their own books it appears that the English suspected the sepoys, and so in many places even faithful sepoys rose in mutiny. It was mutual distrust that lost a great portion of India to the English during the mutiny. They have seen the evil effects of distrust, but they have not learnt anything from their experience. The English are foolish in respect of their government. They have lost America, they have roused strong feelings in Ireland, and they have created discontent in India. They do not seem to be anxious for retaining the empire of India. They want to plunder it just in the same way as Nadir Shah did. Their law is onesided; their Judges are onesided. Their planters and even their engine-drivers are given to oppression. They encourage oppression. Even the chaprasees and orderlies of the English are given to oppression. Oppression is in every quarter. How long will this oppression last? Sooner or later they will have to reap the consequences of these acts of oppression. "Fools come to know when all is past and gone;" this is a saying of the Rishis.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI  
Aug. 19th, 1884.

27. The same paper has a long article on Mr. Webb's case. The writer is of opinion that the evidence against Mr. Webb was very strong, but that he has been very slightly punished. It was evidently wrong not to have engaged a vakil to explain the case on behalf of the prosecution in the High Court. The English are like the Brahmins of old. They are not amenable to serious punishment. The writer then appeals to the good Empress to see how female chastity is outraged in an empire governed in her name. He also contrasts this case with that of Colonel Valentine Baker.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Mr. Webb's case.



BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 19th, 1884.

28. The same paper says that Baboo Radha Raman Ghose, the Assistant Surgeon of Burdwan, is an able man. But his usefulness has been greatly impaired by placing him in charge both of the jail and of the hospital. The writer hopes that this arrangement will be a temporary one only.

Baboo Radharaman Ghose, Assistant Surgeon, Burdwan.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
Aug. 19th, 1884.

29. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 19th August, says that in Bengal Government and the people are not on friendly terms as formerly. Seeing that the persons who are sent to govern them are hostile to them, the people conclude that the British Government also is hostile to them. The civilians of the present time come to this country with little learning and less experience. They form their opinion of natives from reading Mill's History of India and Macaulay's description of the Bengali character. According to the civilians of the present time those noble-minded officials who made arrangements for the high education of natives were fools; those who gave freedom to the press were idiots; those who tried to mix with natives were short-sighted, and those who tried to appoint natives to high offices were great sinners. Much effort has been made for abolishing schools and colleges. But these efforts have not been successful. The writer says that most officials of the present time will probably rejoice at a massacre of infants like that which took place at the time of Herod. Had they not been so hardhearted they would not have oppressed the boys of schools. It may safely be concluded that these oppressions upon students are being committed owing to secret instructions from Government. Boys are boys everywhere. But in one country boys are considered only guilty of a boyish freak when they roughly handle such men as Professors Tyndall, Huxley, and Max Muller, and pelt police officers with stones, but in another country boys are punished with a hundred stripes if they neglect to bow to an Englishman. The writer says that no Government can never govern a country successfully without shewing love to its subjects.

The present civilians and the oppression upon students.

BHARAT MIHIR.

30. The same paper says that the two recommendations made by Sir Richard Garth, namely, (1) that the present rate of court-fees should be lowered, and (2) that the suitors should not be required to pay the court-fees at once, but that as on the Original Side, the fees should be taken in several instalments, are being considered by Government. The writer supports both these recommendations of the Chief Justice. He says that the present rate of court-fees is very high, and should be lowered. Many claims are barred by limitation, inasmuch as the suitors cannot collect the money wherewith to pay the court-fees within the limited time. Such persons will be very much benefited if the second recommendation of the Chief Justice is accepted. The rule requiring the payment of court-fees by several instalments will also be beneficial in another way. Now a suitor has to institute a suit after spending all that he has on court-fees. Consequently after once instituting a suit after so much expense he does not consent to a compromise without fighting at least in one court. But if court-fees are charged by instalments the present obstacle in the way of compromises will be removed.

The Chief Justice's recommendations on the subject of court-fees.

BHARAT MIHIR.

31. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Sherpore complains that Mr. Martin, the Inspector of Schools, and Baboo Brojendro, the Deputy Inspector, on the occasion of their recent visit to the local Government aided school wrote their remarks without examining the boys and after only looking at the attendance list and the book containing the accounts of

Careless inspection of schools.



the schooling fee received. The correspondent does not see the usefulness of such inspection.

32. Another correspondent of the same paper writing from Kishore-gunge says that the moochies of that place are killing cows by scattering poisoned food on all sides for the sake of the hide. The police should look to the matter.

BHARAT MINIR,  
Aug. 19th, 1884.

33. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 20th August, complains that the examination of the revenue agents held last week was very hard. Some of the questions might fairly be put in the Deputy Magistrateship examination. Only one candidate out of four has passed.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Aug. 20th, 1884.

34. The same paper says that Indian females are models of chastity. It sends a thrill through the whole frame of the body, it makes the hairs stand on the end, and draws tears from the eyes to hear that English brutes have taken to outraging the chastity of native females. Stories of such outrages reach the ear of the writer almost every day: their number is legion.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

35. The same paper says that the life of students is becoming a burden to them in India in the same way as it is in Russia. The writer hears frequently of students' cases. Recently a case has cropped up in Mymensingh in which two students have been hauled up before the court for entering the compound of the Assistant Magistrate.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

36. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 21st August, is glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of six scholarships to be held by natives of India. The State scholarships established by Lord Lawrence were abolished soon after their establishment. The writer hopes that these scholarships will be permanent.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
Aug. 21st, 1884.

37. The same paper says that the natives value the chastity of their females above their life. The Rajput women used to throw themselves into blazing fire to avoid dishonour? But European brutes of the present day are violating the chastity of native women. Before the wound inflicted by Mr. Webb has had time to heal another has been inflicted by the European driver of an Assam Railway. Have the natives of India lost their manliness? Are they grown cowards? They should rouse themselves and set a fierce agitation on foot.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH.

38. A correspondent of the same paper says that though the people pay their road cess still the road leading from Panbazar to Rungpore has not been properly repaired for years past for want of funds. A culvert on the road leading from Panbazar to Shyampore has given way, compelling people to take a circuitous route in the rainy season to avoid the broken culvert. This should be repaired.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH.

39. The *Shakti*, of the 21st August, says that the police have been ordered to keep the peace at the Wellington Square when professors of different religions come to preach there. They have been ordered to prevent any one from raising a controversy. But this order has not been publicly notified. So if any one answers any question asked by the preacher during his oration he is immediately sent away by the police.

SHAKTI,  
Aug. 21st, 1884.

40. The same paper is glad to notice that the Kishnagore students' case has broken down; but many disclosures have been made during the course of the trial. People are losing their confidence in English officials almost every

SHAKTI.



day. Why are Europeans so unfavourably disposed towards the students? No Government, except that of Mr. Thompson, would entertain the services of such cruel, low-minded and imbecile a man as Major Ramsay, who said "whether the boys were convicted or not they would have to bear the cost of the suit." How can civilized Europeans accept such a man as one of their own brethren?

SHAKTI.  
Aug. 21st, 1884.

41. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson has hitherto shown himself to be a friend of self-government. But the fact of his appointing a Commission under section 28 of Act IV of 1876, though the Commissioners of Calcutta were doing their best to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta, shows that he is not to be regarded as a friend of that measure. He seems to be a great hypocrite.

MEDINI,  
Aug. 21st, 1884.

42. The *Medini*, of the 21st August, says that Mr. Thompson has appointed a Commission under section 28 of Act IV of 1876. Will the Commissioners submit tamely to this indignity? Will the people see with indifference this insult offered to self-government? They should unite to have Mr. Thompson removed from Bengal, for there is no hope of improvement as long as he is in office.

MEDINI.

43. The same paper says that the native princes are poor because while their income is stationary their expenses are ever on the increase. Some of them have to pay heavy tributes, others to bear the cost of maintaining a large contingent. Many of them are addicted to luxury and are eager to purchase titles at a great expense. The zemindars fare no better than the native princes. For want of capital merchants cannot carry on commerce on an extensive scale. The natives have not yet learnt how to unite their capital for joint undertakings. Manufactures cannot flourish in India for the people have no aptitude in that direction.

MEDINI.

44. The same paper says that a civilian would never admit his mistake if pointed out by a subordinate, and so Mr. Thompson could not tolerate the idea that he should seem to be vanquished by the arguments of Mr. Harrison, who is a subordinate to him. Is there nothing which can put a stop to Mr. Thompson's haughtiness that he has thus ventured to exercise his arbitrary power in the capital of the British Empire? The time of trial for self-government has come. The writer will know that the people are worthy of the boon of self-government, if the Commissioners of Calcutta show their spirit of independence at this crisis.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

45. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 22nd August, says that Resignation of their seats by the Municipal Commissioners. now that a Commission has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Municipal Commissioners should resign.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

46. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 22nd August, says that The Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Thompson has brought about many unpleasant events in the province since his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He lost the reverence of the people by showing his real feeling on the occasion of the Ilbert Bill agitation. He has shown his hostility to self-government by unjustly attacking and insulting the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. The question as to the shape in which the Self-Government Bill will be passed in every other province has been settled; but the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet been able to determine in what shape the Self-Government Bill for Bengal should be passed. The Lieutenant-Governor's attitude towards the students is really disgraceful. His resolution on the Dacca students' case and the order about the discipline



of students issued by the Director of Public Instruction in accordance with his instructions show that he desires that the students, who are the future hope of Bengal, should be severely punished like malefactors. As is the master so are the servants. Students were never punished for boyish freaks before Mr. Thompson's time. But from the time of Dacca students' case they have been punished for slight or no offence.

47. The *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd August, urges the desirability of forming a strong Indian party in England, and a strong party may easily be formed through the exertions of such able men as Rajah Rampal Sinha. India being easily accessible to the lower classes of Englishmen, they flock here by hundreds. They overawe Government. They have no affection for India. They are very unfavourably disposed towards natives. The officers sympathise with them, and they take all sorts of liberties in this country. They stand against all reforms. A strong party should be organized in England to counteract the influence of this party. The country can never prosper until a strong party favourably disposed towards the natives is organized in the British Parliament, and the grievances of India are made known to the great English people.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

48. The *Alok*, of the 22nd August, complains bitterly of the gradual impoverishment of Bengal, and attributes it to the extortionate rule of the English nation which looks more to the enriching of its own members than to the sufferings of natives. But under the present circumstances this it is impossible to remedy, for the English will not give up the idea of enriching their own countrymen. There is now only one way of providing against the impoverishment of Bengal, namely, the establishment of manufactories. The rich people among natives will never undertake the risk of investing their money in manufactories, nor can the middle classes be induced to risk their savings. The writer therefore asks his countrymen to engage in such trades as require little physical exertion and some mental labour. The managers of schools too should take care to teach their students some kind of handicraft or other.

ALOK,  
Aug. 22nd, 1884.

49. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 23rd August, approves the appointment of Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., as Assistant Superintendent of the Bethune School, but remarks that Rs. 75 is no adequate remuneration for her work.

URDU GUIDE,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

50. The same paper says that the long vacation of two months granted to the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta and Allahabad at this period of the year causes great inconvenience to the people of India, as it puts off the decision of suits for a long time.

URDU GUIDE.

51. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd August, is glad to notice that the students of Kishnagore have been acquitted, and that officers given to oppression have been put to shame. The way in which the district officers of Nuddea conspired to punish young boys justly gave rise to serious apprehension. Injustice and oppression are the order of the day. But the Kishnagore case is without a parallel even in these unfortunate days. There is no evidence, there is no law against the boys, and still the officers are united to crush them. It is mysterious that the extensive powers of the Magistrate and the irresistible authority of the police should be directed to put down school-boys by seeking to influence the Magistrate before whom the trial is held. People knew something of how things are conducted in the mofussil. But they have now heard from the mouths of the officers themselves in open court how they do things in private. The impudence of English civilians has risen to the

BANGABASI,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.



highest pitch. Will not this be checked? The Magistrate of Nuddea has grown old in the magisterial office, and this old man forgot the responsibility of his high position, and lost his senses by listening to the advice of Major Ramsay, who is a military man in the police employ, and is therefore not likely to be influenced by considerations of humanity. Major Ramsay was beside himself with rage at the clapping of hands by boys, which led to the breaking up of the játrá, which had the sanction of his high authority. Though old, the Major acted as a child. The writer is loud in praise of Mr. Ghosh, Barrister-at-law, whose name is a terror to evil-doers. He cannot give Mr. O'Brien credit for independence, for had he had any independence he would have given up the case when Mr. Ghosh on the first day said that there was no evidence, and that it should not therefore be proceeded with.

BANGABASI.  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

52. The same paper has an article headed "The devil and the chaste girl" on Mr. Webb's case. It contains a cartoon headed by these words from the evidence of the outraged woman's husband, viz.:—

Mr. Webb's case.

"Budhan. When the shaheb beat me he also dragged me on board. I had held my wife by one hand, and I dragged her as I was being dragged." We give below the translation of the words, in which the writer explains the figures in the cartoon.

"Inhabitant of Bengal—Look there—how terrible! How horrible! The European inflamed with lust is beating Budhan. His chaprasi is dragging the chaste Sukermani. One hand of Budhan is stretched forward to save Sukermani and one hand of Sukermani is placed on the shoulders of Budhan with the hope of obtaining protection. Budhan says as it were—'I will not leave you as long as I am alive,' and the chaste girl is saying as it were—'O husband, you are my only protector.' Numberless coolies are stupified with fear, some are sitting speechless; others are peeping timidly."

SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 3rd, 1884

53. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd August, complains that Mr. Millard from Bombay has been appointed to act as the Superintendent of North Suburban Police in the place of Babu Srinath Pal on leave.

How long will Government create discontent among the natives by patronizing Europeans?

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper notices with regret that no mention has been made of India in the speech of the Empress while proroguing Parliament for the autumn recess. There is no wonder that oppression should be the order of the day in a country, the very name of which the sovereign forgets to mention.

Want of mention of India in the Empress' speech.

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper notices that the Secretary of State has on the representation of Mr. Rungia Naidu Gadu cancelled the appointment of two Europeans to the Survey Department at Madras as being contrary to the rule that no European should be appointed to offices to which a salary of Rs. 200 or upwards is attached without the sanction of the Secretary of State. Is there no Naidu Gadu in Bengal?

The appointment of two Europeans to the Madras Survey Department.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper notices that the case involving the succession to the estate of late Shyma Sundari Chowdhurani of Sherepur was closed in August 1883, but the judgment in the case has not yet been delivered. Everything goes well with European Judges. Had the Judge in this case been a native, such is the justice of the Government of Bengal, he would certainly have been dismissed.

Delay in giving judgment.



SANJIVANI,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

57. The same paper remarks that the Europeans and Eurasians of this country are quite beside themselves with joy at the decision of the Secretary of State

The Rurkee Resolution.

cancelling the resolution of the previous year which guaranteed appointments under the Public Works Department to those students of the Rurkee College who are of pure Asiatic origin. The resolution was onesided, and it is well that it has been cancelled. But it is a matter of great regret that the Government always trembles with fear at the opposition of Englishmen. No one has a word to say, while the natives are excluded from hundreds of appointments in their own country. India is for Englishmen. The natives only bear the useless burden.

58. The same paper says that it was in an evil moment that Mr. Thompson from his throne at Belvedere proclaimed war against the students of Bengal.

The Kishnagore students' case.

SANJIVANI.

From that moment ill-treatment of students has commenced. At Dacca a student has been obliged to pass his days in jail in the company of thieves and dacoits. The students of Kishnagore would surely have shared the same fate had not Mr. Ghosh kindly taken up their case. They have been spared the indignity of residing in the jail through the kindness of Mr. Ghosh. The conspiracy of the officials against students has also been exposed by Mr. Ghosh's exertions. It has been conclusively proved in the Kishnagore students' case that even the most innocent cannot be safe in a country where there are Superintendents of Police like Major Ramsay, Magistrates like Mr. Tayler, judicial officers like Mr. O'Brien, and where an imbecile and malicious man like Mr. Thompson holds the sway. The English polity is based on the liberal principle that a hundred guilty men may escape, but that no innocent man should suffer. But Major Ramsay says: "I cannot help it, the innocent must suffer with the guilty." It has been disclosed in the evidence of Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate, that he was anxious to secure conviction, that he made over the case to Mr. O'Brien at the instance of Major Ramsay, and that he had friendly talk with Mr. O'Brien on the subject of the case. Mr. Tayler talked with Mr. O'Brien, the presiding Magistrate in this case, in a friendly spirit, and not as an official superior. The writer has formed a very bad opinion of Mr. O'Brien as a judicial officer for his allowing Mr. Tayler, who was decidedly for conviction, to have a talk with him on the subject. Such judicial mockeries are only possible under Mr. Thompson's government. The imbecile Lieutenant-Governor is such a good friend of the boys that he telegraphed to Major Ramsay to instruct him in matters connected with the case. The Inspector-General of Jails sent a telegram. Perhaps His Honor was anxious to know what jail would accommodate the boys. Had such a case occurred in any civilized country, none of the officers concerned could have retained their official position. But they will all be promoted by Mr. Thompson. Perhaps, the Principal of the Kishnagore College and the head-master of the collegiate school will be transferred. There is a likelihood of the Government pleader losing his appointment. The writer asks his countrymen, how long are they to tolerate such oppression? They should call meetings in every village and in every city for petitioning Parliament to recall Mr. Thompson. They should bring the wicked deeds of Major Ramsay, Mr. Tayler, and Mr. O'Brien to the notice of the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and of the British Parliament.

59. The same paper has learnt from a friend at Tajpore that Assam is on the verge of anarchy. The military

Anarchy in Assam.

SANJIVANI.

officers used to administer justice much better than the present civilian staff in Assam. Encouraged by the indulgence of the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung, the European planters are acting in an extremely high-handed manner. He mixes freely with the planters,



accepting their hospitality from garden to garden. The planters regard him as their own and oppress the poor natives with impunity. No one can open an umbrella in Assam; no one can ride; no one can pass a planter without making him obeisance. People dare not have recourse to the courts of law for fear of getting punishment instead of justice. Not a single case against Europeans has yet succeeded. Though the civilized dispenser of justice does not feel for the blacks, owing to his partiality for the whites, still there is a Judge above to whom whites and blacks are all equal. The writer cites several cases to shew that complaints against Europeans are disregarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Durrung.

PRABHATI  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

60. The *Prábhāt*, of the 23rd August, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is now in his dotage and suffers himself to be led by the nose by every one.

Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson.  
Lord Ripon is a noblehearted man. But since the departure of his friend Sir Evelyn Baring he has lost his courage. During Sir Evelyn Baring's stay in India he reproved the Governor of Bombay for negligence in the introduction of self-government. But he is now winking at far graver offences of Mr. Thompson.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

61. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 23rd August, says that Sir Richard Garth has entitled himself to the gratitude of Indians by recommending (1) that the rate of court-fee should be lowered; and (2) that the court-fee should not be charged at once, but by instalments, as on the Original Side of the High Court. The sale of justice is very disgraceful. The writer does not agree with those who think that the reduction of the cost of litigation will increase the number of law suits.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

62. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 23rd August, says that the cases of Messrs. Webb and Francis are well known. The story of the driver of the Assam Railway is also well known. Unless these things are promptly remedied, it will be dangerous to travel with family by rail. The stories of these oppressions should be communicated to foreign newspapers together with the stories of failures of justice at the hands of European judicial officers. Unless the people of India unite together and begin to feel the insults offered to any of their countrymen keenly, the oppression of the English will never come to an end. There is no good in preferring petitions to the conquerors. The writer says that the weak should not be oppressed, for the curse of the weak burns everything down. The English are the conquerors, they can treat the natives just as they please, but they should remember that unnecessarily wounding the feelings of others does them no good. The natives have fought desperately several times with the Mahomedans, and even with the English in 1857 for the preservation of their religion and for the preservation of the chastity of their females. If the English want to be permanent in India they should not interfere with the religion of the natives. They have at several times interfered with the religion of the people in Bengal. But the case would have been very different if they had done so in any other part of India. The increase of oppression does not bode well for the British Government in India, and the rulers of India should be careful to put these oppressions down.

UCHIT VAKTA.

63. The same paper says that from the present position of affairs it does not appear that the Empress is the ruler of India. Anglo-Indians seem to be all in all in this country. The people should have long before this attempted to send Mr. Thompson away. They did not do their duty in respect to his removal from the throne of Bengal, and they are feeling the consequence of their neglect of duty. He is now a tool in the hands of

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.



Anglo-Indians. He is trying his best to discredit self-government and put a stop to its introduction in these provinces. The Viceroy is a well-meaning good man; he is not likely to interfere with Mr. Thompson's work. The goodness of Lord Ripon has been felt everywhere, otherwise Mr. Thompson would never have ventured to oppress the people of Bengal in this way. The people of Bengal should strongly protest against the action of Mr. Thompson in discouraging self-government at its very initiation. They cannot hope to obtain redress from the Viceroy, nor can they get it from the High Court, two of the Judges of which are leaders of the agitation against the Calcutta municipality, so the writer advises the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, who are not paid, to preserve their self-respect by resigning.

64. The same paper does not understand why the officers are so ill-disposed towards the students of Bengal.

The students of Bengal.

Do they think that boys should be put down lest they become troublesome when they come of age. The writer proposes to raise a fund for helping those that are oppressed by Englishmen.

65. The *Grāmvarā Prakāshikā*, of the 23rd August, is extremely sorry to notice that the political atmosphere of Bengal is becoming more and more

The political state of Bengal.

cloudy. Anarchy reigns in Bengal. The pressure of oppression is increasing. The administrators of justice trample law and justice under foot. They give indulgence to those who are given to oppressing. The ruler of Bengal supports his countrymen and winks at all sorts of oppression. Every Bengali is sorry at this wretched state of his mother country. No good can be expected from Mr. Thompson, who is entirely guided by the advice of the *Englishman*. The natives appear to be an eyesore to Mr. Thompson. Bengal is so unfortunate that it does not enjoy peace and happiness even under the administration of Lord Ripon. It is not yet settled whether self-government will ever be introduced into Bengal. Disease and old age have made Mr. Thompson worthless. He has to depend entirely on his Secretaries. If Lord Ripon is succeeded by an unworthy man, self-government will not at all be introduced into Bengal. If Mr. Thompson cannot work why should he buy a bad name by remaining in office? He should resign and show to the world that his heart is noble.

66. The same paper condemns the action of Mr. Tayler in trying to influence Mr. O'Brien in the students' case, and his declaration in court, while giving

The Kishnagore students' case.

his evidence, that hearsay is admissible as evidence. It is no wonder that the Superintendent of Police should be given to oppression; but Mr. Tayler's conduct deserves the most unreserved condemnation. It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Tayler should escape all punishment, because Mr. Thompson is his patron. It is impossible to praise too highly the independence of Mr. O'Brien, whom official pressure could not lead astray from the path of duty.

67. The same paper is glad to hear that Mr. Thompson's attention has been drawn to the wretched condition of the poor population of Calcutta. But when the population of his favourite district of

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

Nuddea died by thousands from the effects of malaria, his heart did not melt. He has shown his sympathy for the poor inmates of huts in Calcutta only to discredit self-government, thereby leaving a monument of his impartial administration.

68. The same paper remarks that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is doing its best to help English brutes who shrink not from violating the chastity

The Defence Association.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1884.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.



of women. The writer asks Queen Victoria and the good people of England to notice how the Defence Association is disgracing the English name in India.

GSAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
Aug. 23rd, 1894.

69. The same paper notices that the Joint-Magistrate of Bhagulpore turned out of his court two out of the six pleaders who appeared on behalf of the parties to a suit. He could not tolerate that so many pleaders should be engaged in one suit. The pleaders have applied to the High Court for redress, and the case is *sub-judice*.

The Joint-Magistrate of Bhagulpore.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Aug. 24th, 1884.

70. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 24th August, says that the proceedings in the Kishnagore students' case show that the district officers of Kishnagore do not understand much of law. The picture presented by the European officers in Kishnagore has astonished the public. Major Ramsay has harassed the students, and native Magistrates have been unjustly aspersed. People should not remain indifferent to these things; they should try their best to have the executive and the judicial functions of the Magistrates separated. These functions should no longer be allowed to be exercised by one and the same officer.

The Kishnagore students' case.

DACCA PRAKASH.

71. The same paper says that the character of Mr. Thompson as a ruler is well known in Bengal. The part he took in the Ilbert Bill agitation, the treatment to which he has subjected school-boys, the promotions he has invariably given to officers prone to oppression, and the way in which he is giving effect to the self-government policy of Lord Ripon shews how the good of the public stands next to his heart. If the Commissioners of Calcutta yield in the present quarrel he will arrive at a definite conclusion in the matter of self-government. The Commissioners should act in such a manner that Mr. Thompson may not say that their Committee is a scandalous satire on self-government. The Government of Bengal has turned a deaf ear to them. But they can yet go up to the Government of India and to the British Parliament. If they can inform the British public of the grave state of affairs they are sure to succeed, and justice is sure to triumph in the end.

Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality.

DACCA PRAKASH.

72. The same paper says that injustice and oppression can be tolerated, but violation of chastity is intolerable. Messrs. Webb and Francis did not meet with adequate punishment for their crimes. Another European is reported to have violated a native female. Nothing can be more deplorable than that the attention of a female sovereign is not attracted to these acts of oppression. Mother Victoria should have pity on 250 millions, for chastity is the most valuable treasure to a woman. The people of India should no longer remain indifferent to these things. They should publish the stories of these oppressions to all countries of the world. They should follow the example of Europeans in agitating for redress. If they do all this they will see that the Empress will lend her ear to them and a great agitation will be made in Parliament.

Violation of chastity.

DACCA PRAKASH.

73. The same paper notices that a contractor named Baboo Rasik Chandra Rai was beaten with an umbrella by the Engineer of the Dacca-Mymensing Railway. The writer asks why did Baboo Rasik Chandra tolerate all this? Why did he not teach the Engineer a good lesson?

The Engineer of the Dacca-Mymensing Railway.

SADHARANI,  
Aug. 24th, 1884.

74. The *Sadharani*, of the 24th August, says that the task of the administration of India is becoming more and more difficult. Englishmen are trying to protect their selfish interests on one side, and natives are demanding

Native rights and Anglo-Indian interests.



privileges on the other. English interests and the rights demanded by natives are opposed to one another. Natives demand complete equality with Englishmen. The Anglo-Indians do not desire that natives should have this. Natives want peace. Anglo-Indians try their best to disturb the peace. Natives want that they should enjoy what the country produces. Anglo-Indians try to deprive natives of it. The worst feature of this hostility between Anglo-Indians and natives is that it is a domestic quarrel. The connection between Anglo-Indians and natives cannot be severed. Government will not be able to govern the empire by disregarding 250 millions of Indians and listening only to a handful of Anglo-Indians. Under these circumstances if an incompetent Governor like Mr. Thompson remains at the head of affairs for some time more, the country will be ruined. The interests of Englishmen are becoming more and more powerful. The Lieutenant-Governor is encouraging the attempts of Englishmen to protect their selfish interests. His officials too are supporting those attempts of Englishmen.

SADHARANI,  
Aug. 24th, 1884.

75. The same paper says that the Raja of Bhinga in Oudh has recommended that a school should be set up for the education of the minor sons of the zemindars of that province. The Raja does not intend to establish a school after the model of the Wards' institutions which have proved unsuccessful. He says that the education of a zemindar's son should be different from that of the other classes. He has also said that those zemindars who will not send their sons for education to that school should be compelled by Government to do so. The writer does not agree with the Raja in thinking that Government should compel zemindars to educate their sons by law. But he thinks that Government should assume responsibility for those estates of which ignorant mothers may be the executrix in the same manner as it assumes responsibility for those estates which pass under the Court of Wards. The principles upon which the education of minor zemindars is being at present conducted should be changed. They should receive such education as will make them model zemindars.

SADHARANI.

76. The same paper says that the disgrace of the English Government is increasing day after day. Common sense says that the more firmly a foreign power is established in a country the more attached should it become to its subjects, and then the country will be more and more well-governed. But strange to say such is not the case with British rule in India. Those who do not see their own wretchedness are perhaps the most miserable persons in the world. Oppressions are being committed on all sides. But Indians do not see them. The intimacy of the Magistrate with the police, which has been disclosed in the course of the cross-examination of Major Ramsay, is now increasing. But Indians do not see this or understand this. Had there been no Monmohun Ghose these things would not have been disclosed. Do people know what happened in Dacca, or what is taking place in other places? Things have come to such a pass, that it has come difficult for a native to remain in the country if he makes himself obnoxious to an Englishman or an Eurasian. The students have now incurred the displeasure of Englishmen. Since the trial of Baboo Surendronath, students' cases in Dacca, Berhampore and Kishnagore have led people to suspect that the students are being oppressed under the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor. This suspicion is as much as reproach to the Lieutenant-Governor as it is painful to the people. An impression confirmed in people's minds by one occurrence after another and after the publication of every successive minute cannot be removed, except by actions which will convince them of their error. But the Lieutenant-Governor has done no such action. Instead of checking the police, the Lieutenant-Governor is encouraging it in its oppressions.



But the people still expect that the Lieutenant-Governor will adopt a good policy.

SADHARANI.  
Aug 24th, 1884.

77. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor did not sit silent during the trial of the Kishnagore students. He wanted to know by telegraph what progress the trial had made. If after coming to know all the circumstances of the case he does not do anything to remedy the state of things disclosed in the trial, the people will be sure that the disgrace of the English Government far from decreasing will increase.

SADHARANI.

78. The same paper says that the introduction of the Local Self-Government Bill filled the people of Bengal with joy. They indulged in many delusive hopes. But all these hopes have now been disappointed. They have now come to know that only the shadow of self-government will be conferred upon them, and that they will only have some share in such works as the construction of roads, the making of sanitary arrangements, &c. But even these trifling privileges will not be conferred on the inhabitants of all places. The writer concluded from the words of Government that the new system would begin to work from August. But there is no knowing now how long the people will have to wait for the commencement of the working of the system. The hearts of the people are now full of despondency owing to the apprehension that the system of self-government, which has been opposed by Mr. Thompson and many civilians, even during the stay of Lord Ripon in the country, will be abolished after he has left it. After many years of galling and grievous foreign subjection Indians were filled with joy at the prospect of obtaining the right of self-government. But this hope has now proved delusive.

SADHARANI.

79. The same paper says that Mr. Thompson and his Secretaries have given proof on many occasions of consummate tact. After the submission of the memorial condemning the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta by Mr. Justice Cunningham and Dr. Payne, Messrs. Wace and Morrison exposed the shortcomings of the Suburban Municipality. Alarmed at the exposure of the shortcomings of the Suburban Municipality by two well-known Englishmen, Mr. Thompson and his Secretaries cast about for a means to stop the mouths of those persons. Messrs. Wace and Morrison have now been appointed Commissioners of the Suburban Municipality. This step, says the writer, will effectually stop the mouths of those gentlemen.

SADHARANI.

80. The same paper says that people hoped that the grievances of the passengers of the Eastern Bengal Railway would be removed after the assumption of its management by Government. The passengers on that railway have been from the first suffering much inconvenience from the want of drinkable water. A few days ago a petition was submitted to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway praying for arrangements for the supply of drinkable water at every station. The Manager has stated in reply that there is arrangement for the supply of drinkable water at every station. The writer says that the Manager is either not aware of the true state of the case, or he has given orders for the making of arrangements for the supply of drinkable water, but that the orders have not been carried out owing to the negligence of the officers.

SADHARANI.

81. The same paper says that Government promises to do many good things, but it does not make good those promises. For this reason people do not readily believe the promises of Government. Lord Ripon ordered

Ascertaining public opinion before the enactment of a law.



last year that the opinion of the public should be ascertained as far as possible before a law was passed. Some laws have been passed this year, but was any attempt made to ascertain the opinion of the public on those laws? The writer is glad that attempts are being made for ascertaining the opinion of the public on the Rent Bill.

82. The *Sarsudhánidhi*, of the 25th August, says that the Viceroy is not likely to disapprove the action of Mr. Thompson, for he is a very good man, and

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

The Commissioners of Calcutta. has no strength of character, otherwise why should he allow himself to be bullied by the Anglo-Indians in the matter of the Ilbert Bill? The Advocate-General has given it as his opinion that Mr. Thompson can appoint the Commission according to law. No justice can be expected from the High Court in the present temper of the Judges. If the Commissioners obey the orders of His Honor, whether just or unjust, they will lose their independence for ever. They should not at the same time remain idle, for that will be laying the axe at the root of self-government. If Lord Ripon does not grant the Commissioners any redress they should resign in a body. But there is danger in resigning in a body, for then they will be replaced by Commissioners who are obsequious to Government.

83. The same paper says that some of the resident shopkeepers in Cotton Street are in the habit of laying wagers as to whether there will be rain or not when clouds appear in the skies. By this means they gather a large number of men who all pay something as wager; this is called *pani ka khela*. The police formerly used to interfere, and take many of the by-standers into custody, with the result that the guilty were invariably discharged and the innocent invariably punished. But at the present moment the managers of the *pani ka khela* have been removed to another place by the police. The writer asks the Commissioner of Police, what the meaning of all this is. If the action is criminal, why should the police simply shift the scene of it elsewhere, and not put a stop to it? And why were the people that attended the place where the gambling took place formerly punished?

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

84. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 25th August, says that there being no good road for five or six miles to the north-west of the Dhakuria station on the Bengal Central Railway, they, inhabitants of Hingley, Satbariah, and Nahatta and other villages suffer great inconvenience while walking to the above station. Though these men pay the road cess they do not derive any benefit in return. They will be very much benefited if a road extending from Dakhuria station in the north-western direction and passing through the villages Bagchar, Rampore, Tangra, Rajapore, Sherpore, Nahatta, Fulbari, and Chowbaria is constructed.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

85. The same paper referring to the rumour that Mr. Ryland, the officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, will be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal Banerjea, who is going to retire, says that the people will be surprised if the above rumour prove true. Is there no fit man among Bengali officers who may be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal? Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, the Judge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court, or any other able Judge of a Mofussil Small Cause Court should be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal.

SOM PRAKASH.

86. The same paper says that the post of Lieutenant-Governor has become a source of danger to the people. Mr. Halliday became the first Lieutenant-Governor on 28th April 1853. From Mr. Halliday to Mr. Thompson there have been many Lieutenant-Governors.

SOM PRAKASH.



But Bengal has not derived any benefit from any one of them except Mr. Grant. The Finance Minister, the Financial Secretary, and the Board of Revenue consider about the finances of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor spends his time on the hills without any anxiety. Was the post of Lieutenant-Governor, asks the writer, created for this? The stay of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor near each other is the source of great mischief. When the Lieutenant-Governor makes a wrong decision about any subject, the Viceroy when requested to remedy the evil refuses to interfere with the action of the local Government, consequently the evil is not remedied.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Aug. 24th, 1884.

87. The same paper supports Mr. Slagg's proposal for the abolition of the India Council, and for the appointment of a Standing Committee in the Houses of Commons in its place. The writer thinks that India will be still more benefited if educated natives like Baboo Lalmohun Ghose can be elected as members of the House of Commons and appointed members of the proposed Committee.

A Standing Committee in the House of Commons for superintending the administration of India.

SOM PRAKASH.

88. The same paper says that the *Pioneer* shews its maliciousness whenever anything condemnatory of Anglo-Indians is written in native papers. The *Pioneer's* hostility to the native press. Indians, says the writer, will be benefited in one way by the abuse poured upon them by the *Pioneer*. It should be remembered that the *Pioneer* is the organ of those Anglo-Indians who wish to domineer over natives, and that the sentiments expressed in it are the sentiments of the majority of Anglo-Indians. Indians are learning from the writings of the *Pioneer* that the majority of Anglo-Indians are of opinion that natives should be kept down by fair means or by foul. Such being the policy of Anglo-Indians who possess all the power in the country, natives will not succeed in any object if they try to compete with them. The English Government should espouse the cause of weak natives. The *Pioneer* after extracting a few passages from a native paper written in English, and the *Dacca Prakash* has threatened native papers with the re-enactment of the Press Act. The head and front of the offence of the *Dacca Prakash* is that it has alluded to the oppressions which are committed by wicked Anglo-Indians. Natives of India have now passed the stage in which they would submit to an iron rule. Noble-minded Englishmen have understood this. The writer advises native papers to make the bitter truths uttered by them palatable.

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

89. The *Samaya*, of the 25th August, is glad to say that the students of Kishnagore have been discharged.

The Kishnagore students' case.

But some serious disclosures, as to how things are conducted in the mofussil, have been made. Major Ramsay has admitted that he instituted the case after consulting the Magistrate of the district; that Mr. Tayler asked the Principal of the Kishnagore College to flog some of the boys to which the latter did not agree; that the case was not made over to a native Deputy Magistrate lest the boys should be discharged; that when the case was *sub-judice*, Major Ramsay used to consult Mr. Tayler and to make his views known to Mr. O'Brien; that he argued with Mr. O'Brien in private to induce him to convict the boys. To convict the boys was nearest to Major Ramsay's heart. But the object of the district officers has been defeated. Major Ramsay has admitted that the Lieutenant-Governor was anxious to know how far the case had proceeded. The writer suspects that Mr. Thompson, the great friend and well-wisher of Bengal, and the conscientious Governor, was not content with asking the school authorities to enforce discipline in the schools, but that he has requested the district and divisional authorities to put down the boys by all means. This is indeed



not very improbable for such a Lieutenant-Governor. If such a conspiracy between the police and the magistracy is discovered in any other country, all officers concerned are sure to receive adequate punishment. But the ruler of Bengal is Saturn incarnate. There is no possibility of either Major Ramsay or Mr. Tayler receiving any punishment here. The Government of Bengal thinks that, if the school-boys are put down in this arbitrary way, they will not join in political movements in future. But this is extremely foolish. Government wants to keep back the advancing tide by embankments of sand. The Government of Russia created the Society of Nihilists by this sort of abominable policy. The Anglo-Indians are afraid that the students of Bengal will gradually become Nihilists. The oppressions of Government may one day compel them to become Nihilists. The writer says that the natives are living in very dangerous times. The English are forcibly violating the chastity of females; they are killing natives and assaulting them everywhere. His Honor has laid the axe at the root of constitutional government. Not content with all this, war has been declared against students. It will be difficult to administer the country if the officers proceed in this arbitrary manner.

90. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has lost his intelligence and his power of discrimination altogether. He has not dealt with the Calcutta Municipality like a man who is in his

The extinction of the Calcutta Municipality.

senses. He says that the Commissioners do not understand their responsibility, and so he has been obliged with reluctance to take such a harsh step. The writer says that the Commissioners work from two to five hours every day, and still Mr. Thompson, who has lost all sense of right and wrong, says that they are idle talkers. There is not a particle of truth in all he says. When Mr. Thompson has paid no heed to the representations of the Commissioners, and followed the advice of Dr. Payne and Mr. Cunningham, the Commissioners should no longer remain silent. They should resign in a body. The rate-payers should not stir till the freedom of the municipality is restored to it. If the municipal work is stopped they can stop the payment of house-tax. The other taxes are paid for service, and they should be paid. The Commissioners should boldly resign.

91. The same paper is glad to notice that an able man like Babu Gopal Lal Mitra has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. But the

The election of the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

writer says that an outsider should have been appointed. Commissioners should not covet for appointments under the municipality. People would then think that men want to be Commissioners in order to get highly-paid appointments under the municipality. Outsiders are certainly at a disadvantage when a Commissioner who has many acquaintances in the committee happens to be a candidate for an appointment under the municipality inasmuch as when the election depends entirely on votes.

92. The same paper is very sorry to hear that Mr. Sterndale, who is a great favourite with the Lieutenant-Governor, is to be permanently appointed as Collector of

Mr. Sterndale.

Calcutta. Mr. Sterndale has done all in his power to harass the people of the suburbs. Calcutta is very unfortunate in having him for its Collector. The writer is sorry to hear that Mr. Ryland is to get Babu Kunjlal Banerji's place in the Small Cause Court. Why should a Eurasian get this appointment?

93. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the roads of Painta are in a wretched condition. The

Complaints of Painta.

keeper of the pound at Kaiti in the vicinity of Painta pays four pice to the man who brings an animal to the pound and compels the owner of the animal to pay the four pice over and above

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 26th, 1894.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.



the scheduled rates. So people are encouraged to bring animals to the pound, though these may not have trespassed into any fields or gardens.

SAMAYA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

94. A correspondent of the same paper complains that drunkenness has immensely increased at Nalkura by the establishment of an outstill; even boys have

The complaint of Nalkura-Badu.

taken to drinking.

SAMAYA.

95. A correspondent of the same paper says that the yield of corn last year was very small and this year there is no production owing to

Famine in the district of Burdwan.

want of rain. Many families are now living on *shyama* paddy alone. The writer hears from a confidential source that the headman of a family had to starve for want of provision, though he was quite willing to pay for it. Many respectable men from villages Khurraj, Purrisha, Karkaral and other places have applied to the Magistrate of Burdwan to provide them with means of livelihood, as paddy cannot be borrowed, for nobody cares to part with any portion of the small store of provision he has in hand. They say they were never before in such straits in their life.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

96. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 25th August, contains an article headed—"What offences under the Penal Code did Webb commit?" From

Mr. Webb's case.

which we extract the following observations:—The lower court believed on the evidence of witnesses that certain coolies had, after leaving their homes, taken refuge with Mr. Webb, that Mr. Webb attempted to violate the chastity of the wife of one of these coolies; that the coolie woman refusing, Mr. Webb forcibly carried her to his bed room; that the helpless woman sought the protection of her husband, who endeavoured to defend her; that the husband had near him his father who also, at seeing Mr. Webb about to violate the chastity of his daughter-in-law, put forth efforts to rescue her, but was assaulted by Mr. Webb; that finding no other means left him, the husband began to pull his wife by taking hold of one of her hands, but was not able to keep his hold upon that hand; that the saheb snatched her away from her husband and carried her to his own room, and that when she was being carried into the room she cried incessantly, and that she sent forth the whole night from within the room the agonising cry of "Mother, I am gone." The Assistant Commissioner believed all this, as also did the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts; and yet the Assistant Commissioner fined Mr. Webb Rs. 100 only, and the High Court would have completely discharged him had he appealed in time.

In brief, Mr. Webb committed offences under sections 294, 321, 323, 327, 329, 341, 342, 347, 352, 354, 355, 357, 375, 376, 497, and 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

97. We extract the following observations from an article in the same paper headed "Gradual improvement of Europeans in this country." Europeans are

Increasing power of Anglo-Indians.

gradually improving. Formerly, if a European criminal was punished by a court of law, Europeans contented themselves with only expressing sympathy for him; as time went on they showed greater improvement. They now became anxious to see European criminals escape punishment in the courts of justice. Recently again they have shewn still further improvement. They are now trying to secure not only immunity from punishment for European offenders, but also punishment for those who may have brought criminal cases against those offenders. After the imprisonment of Meares, hundreds of Europeans in Calcutta, following the suggestion of the *Englishman* newspaper, went to welcome him on the day of his release from prison. Subsequently, with a view to establish the innocence of Europeans guilty of murder and other crimes, many such pleas as ruptured



spleen, insanity, and the like were devised, and many European jurors and Judges resolved that they would after trial let off the European accused. But now they are not content with only letting off the European accused, but seem determined upon punishing those who give evidence against Europeans, as well as those who may bring criminal cases against them. Formerly Europeans feared that, if any one among them were punished by a court of justice, they would be lowered in the estimation of natives. But now they would seem to have perceived that natives are making such increasingly rapid improvement, and Europeans in this country are so fast deteriorating day by day, that it has now become impossible for the former to continue to entertain a feeling of respect towards the latter; consequently the object now is to use such means that natives may not open their lips in protest against any misconduct on the part of Europeans. It is for this that the Defence Association and the Defence Fund have been created, and that the *Englishman* and other journals are fighting strenuously for the purpose of establishing the innocence of Francis and getting those who gave evidence against Francis as well as the police who made enquiries in the case against him punished. To enable Europeans to accomplish this purpose, even many officials in this country have begun to do injustice.

In Francis' case it was not natives who implicated him in the death of Ahladi. It was a European Civil Surgeon and a European Civilian Magistrate who did this. Again, the European Magistrate who implicated Francis in the matter of causing the death of the coolie woman is in all respects superior to the European Magistrate who acquitted Francis. Consequently the *Englishman* and other advocates of Francis must admit that the civil medical officers and the civilians are all extremely wicked men, and that those Anglo-Indians who serve in subordinate positions (Mr. Kennedy who acquitted Francis is one of them) are far superior to the former in point of intelligence, judgment, and judicial acumen. But Mr. Kennedy has not after all been able to establish the innocence of Francis. God only knows whether or not Francis is really guilty; but the manner in which Mr. Kennedy has sought to establish his innocence is such, that he has only succeeded in showing that the acquittal of Francis has been due to bias in the judge.

98. The same paper remarks, in reference to the acquittal of the Kishnagore students by Mr. O'Brien, that

The Kishnagore students' case.

that officer has since taken up the case of the Kushtea boys. The Kishnagore students' case occurred before the trial of the Jessore boys was over, and again a case was brought against the Kushtea boys, even before the Kishnagore students' case was decided. Before the Kushtea case is over a case may be brought against the boys of some other school or college. Considering the eagerness of the Bengal Government to teach manners to school-boys, and the careful manner in which police and magisterial officers have begun to carry out the Lieutenant-Governor's orders on this subject, there will no longer be any very considerable difficulty for anybody in bringing a criminal case against school-boys. The trial of the Kishnagore student's case and particularly the depositions of Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler, have clearly disclosed how criminal cases are tried in this country; how the police commit oppressions and how anxious the authorities have become to punish schoolboys. Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler have in their depositions admitted—

- (1) That even if there is no complainant forthcoming, the police is in the habit of bringing any criminal case against any body it likes and afterwards of enquiring who is to be made complainant.

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PATRIKA,  
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- (2) That the police sends up any person it likes without enquiring whether that person has committed an offence under the Indian Penal Code.
- (3) That the police, to gratify its pride and resentment, causelessly prosecutes many persons.
- (4) That the police arrests and sends up people at pleasure, and without any enquiry as to whether they have committed an offence, illegally detains them in the police-station.
- (5) That police officials not unoften order their subordinates to do illegal acts, and that the authorities, without enquiring whether the accused have committed an offence, make up their minds to punish them.
- (6) That the police harasses people to gratify its feeling of resentment, and seeks to punish the innocent as well as the guilty.
- (7) That the police urges a complainant to conduct a prosecution even if the latter is unwilling to do so.
- (8) That the police confers with an appellate authority or the presiding Judge both before the trial of a case and while the trial is going on with a view to get the accused punished.
- (9) That the Magistrates instruct the police as to what punishment should be inflicted on any accused persons, and that the Magistrate transfers cases to the files of particular Magistrates at the suggestion of the police.
- (10) That the police visits Judges at their houses and importunes them to punish the accused by hook or by crook, and that local authorities combine and resolve upon punishing the accused before they are found guilty.
- (11) That after sending up the accused the police goes about collecting evidence against them and looking out for the section of the Penal Code under which they may be punished.
- (12) That Major Ramsay, in his eagerness to get the boys punished, went to Mr. O'Brien's house, and that he quarrelled with Mr. O'Brien on the latter's having told him that the evidence did not disclose any offence in law against the boys.
- (13) That the Magistrate resolved upon punishing the students when he found that he was being obstructed, that intimidation was being used, that the newspapers were writing about the case, and that subscriptions were being raised for the defence of the boys.
- (14) That the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to Major Ramsay and again verbally asked him regarding the progress of the students' case.
- (15) That not only in this case, but in other cases also, Major Ramsay has conferred with and visited the Magistrate or any other officer who has presided at any trial.

Considering that in criminal cases the authorities thus act in concert and in a despotic manner, what wonder that hundreds of innocent persons should find themselves causelessly implicated in criminal cases and punished and ruined? From all this it is clear that natives will not find protection from injustice so long as magisterial and police officers act in concert in the matter of criminal trials and investigations; nor will they be safe even if executive functions are separated from judicial, inasmuch as,



in the latter case, these two classes of officers will very likely act in concert secretly though not publicly. The only remedy appears to lie in an extension of the system of trial by jury in the case of natives.

99. The same paper remarks that, if the present Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality resign in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor's action in appointing a Commission under section

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
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Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners.

28 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, most likely they will be re-elected. In that case it will be found that the rate-payers do not approve of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Mr. Thompson in that case should either resign his post or withdraw his orders appointing the Commission. But though, in accordance with correct political principles, it would behove him to adopt either of these courses, he will not probably do so. Different political principles obtain in this country. Here the more unpopular a ruler becomes the longer does he hold office. It will perhaps therefore be that the re-elected Commissioners will again have to resign and again will they be re-elected. This will go on for months and months, and in the mean time the Calcutta Municipality will become weak. It is difficult to say where all this will end. The Commissioners may perhaps go up to the High Court to restrain the Lieutenant-Governor in his present course. It is, however, doubtful whether the High Court, the Chief Justice of which supports His Honor in this matter, will grant any relief to the Commissioners. They may again, if defeated in the High Court, call a public meeting to protest against the action of Mr. Thompson, and considering that he is becoming increasingly unpopular, it is probable that, if such a meeting is held, every native of Bengal will stand up against His Honor.

100. The same paper asks how is it that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are able to publish translated extracts from vernacular newspapers when it is a fact that they have long since dispensed with the services of the men who used to do the translation work for them? Does Government help them by supplying them with copies of the Weekly Report on Native Newspapers?

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

Weekly Report on Native Papers.

101. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 25th August, referring to the Kishnagore students' case, says that Major Ramsay ventured to act illegally and despotically because he knew that the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of sending students to jail upon the slightest pretext. What does Mr. Thompson's telegraphing to know what progress the case had made show? The despotism of which Major Ramsay has been guilty, and the extreme levity with which he disclosed many things at the time of giving evidence, must be due to assurance of support from the Lieutenant-Governor. Will not Lord Ripon look to this matter? Does not the law provide for the punishment of the officials who oppressed the innocent students of Kishnagore?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Aug. 25th, 1894.

Major Ramsay.

102. The *Surabhi*, of the 25th August, referring to the rumour that Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy, says that, though Lord Dufferin has reputation for ability, he is not known as a noble-minded and firm-hearted man. Considering that even such a conscientious man as Lord Ripon has not been able to resist the influence of Anglo-Indians, it is vain to hope much from Lord Dufferin. In appointing Governors, the Home Government should select such men as would be acceptable to Indians.

SURABHI.  
Aug. 25th, 1894.

Lord Dufferin.

103. The same paper says that, though the Sanitary Commissioner is a servant of Government, he has been obliged to admit that the state of the Suburbs is so bad as to endanger the health of Calcutta. The writer says, whatever sanitary arrangements may be made, Calcutta will not become healthy, as many

SURABHI.

The state of the Suburbs and the health of Calcutta.



diseases spread from the Suburbs to the Town. Under these circumstances, to rob the Calcutta Municipality of its freedom for a little increase of unhealthiness is really disgraceful.

SURABHI,  
Aug. 26th, 1884.

104. The same paper makes the following observations upon the Kishnagore students' case:—The trial of the Kishnagore students is at an end. It is a

The Kishnagore students' case.

happy thing that the innocence of the students has been proved, and that they have been acquitted. Had not the Barrister, Baboo Monmohun Ghose, been able to prove the innocence of the students after much trouble and labour, they would have been surely punished. The strength of the Counsel's arguments alone compelled the Magistrate, Mr. O'Brien, to declare the students innocent, and to acquit them. Had not the students been able to secure the services of a competent Barrister, falling as they did in the hands of worthless Major Ramsay, and incompetent Mr. O'Brien, they would surely have been unjustly punished. In this case Major Ramsay's incompetence and inexperience have been clearly proved. It is impossible to tell how dangerous it is to keep such a person at the head of the police in any district. Had the ruler of the province been a competent person; had he been firm-hearted, courageous, and conscientious, Major Ramsay would surely have been degraded from his high post. But as Mr. Thompson, who is as worthless as Major Ramsay, is the Governor of the province, the inhabitants of Kishnagore themselves should try their best to drive Major Ramsay out of the place. This effort may not be successful, but an effort in such a good direction should be made.

SURABHI.

105. The same paper makes the following observations upon the *Pioneer's* hostility to the Native Press:—

The *Pioneer* and the Native Press.

The *Pioneer*, which is hostile to natives, has again begun to write against native newspapers. Such passages in native newspapers as those in which the *Indian Empire* has written something against Mr. Justice Norris, and in which the *Dacca Prakash*, grieved at the oppressions committed upon natives by Englishmen, has exhorted Indians to rise against the oppressions of Englishmen, are being searched for and translated by it. It says that the Press Act should be re-enacted to put a stop to such seditious writing. Mr. Justice Norris gave clear proof of partiality. Several base-minded, wicked Englishmen killed several innocent natives. The object of the existence of native newspapers would not be fulfilled if they did not after all this censure Mr. Justice Norris and exhort Indians to save themselves from the oppression of wicked Englishmen. The legislature will act like foolish and shortsighted persons if it is guided by the advice of persons who are suspicious, partial, and hostile to natives, like the *Pioneer*.

SURABHI.

106. The same paper says that the more one considers Mr. Thompson's

Arrangement for the appointment of an Englishman in the place of Baboo Kunjalal Banerji.

policy the more does one become disgusted with him. The main feature of Mr. Thompson's policy is to keep down the natives and to appoint, where possible, Englishmen or Eurasians instead of natives. Baboo Kunjalal Banerjea, the Second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is going to retire within a short time. It has been arranged to appoint an Englishman in his place. Up to this time there has been always a native Judge in the Small Cause Court. But Mr. Thompson has determined to take away this right from natives.

SURABHI.

107. The same paper says that the chief fault of Indians is that they

The dependence of Indians upon Government.

depend for the removal of their distress upon Government alone. This dependence upon Government is the greatest obstacle in the way of the removal of the



political grievances of Indians. In order to remove their present political degradation, Indians should learn self-reliance and engage in persistent agitation, and spend money according to their means.

108. The same paper is glad that 33 Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have resigned their seats. They have said that they have been practically superseded by the appointment of a Commission, and that they cannot, having regard to self-respect, remain Municipal Commissioners after this. The writer approves of this step taken by the Commissioners and assures them that they will be re-elected by the rate-payers. The writer is astonished that all the Commissioners have not yet resigned their seats. The writer praises the four Englishmen (Messrs. Hart, Gasper, Babonau, and Mendes) for the courage which they have shewn by resigning their seats.

SUBABHI,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

109. The same paper says that several facts have been disclosed in the course of the cross-examination of Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler. These facts are so dreadful that one cannot believe after their disclosure that one is living under British rule and not under a despotic Government. Baboo Monmohun Ghose and the Editor of the *Statesman* have entitled themselves to the gratitude of the country by disclosing these facts. These disclosures have alarmed the writer. After all this stay in the wilderness seems more safe than living under the British Government. It cannot sufficiently condemn Mr. Thompson and his officials.

SUBABHI.

110. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 25th August, says that the relation of the king to his subjects is like that of a father to his sons. The English Government has dandled and fondled natives at the commencement of its rule as a father caresses his infant son. The condition of natives at that time was on the whole happy. But with the passing away of the first few years by natives under British rule, the caressing has passed away. The tender rearing of that time has now been converted into severe oppression. A father keeps his son under severe discipline for the latter's benefit till he attains manhood. The English Government is now oppressing natives. But it does not seem that it is doing so for benefiting natives. With the reproof administered by the English Government there is not the slightest mixture of admonition. It is not anxious for the future welfare of natives. It is trying to crush all spirit out of natives lest they should insult it in future. Natives will attain their political manhood in a few years more. Their brain, will, and body will become strong. Then the English Government will by no means be able to deal with natives as now. Then it will have to treat natives as friends, just as a father treats his grown up son like a friend.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

111. The same paper says, the Kishnagore students have escaped punishment this time. But there is not much doubt about the fact that they will not be able to escape the Penal Code, at least the hands of the police, so long as Major Ramsay remains at Kishnagore. He has said in the course of this cross-examination that so long as he is in Kishnagore the students will not be able to be unruly. He is the root of the case against students. His rashness, his reluctance to give up his point, and his hostility to students, are the causes of their undeserved sufferings. The Magistrates only aided him. It is true that the authorities were not indifferent to the matter. This has been disclosed in the evidence given by Major Ramsay. The case against the students has been dismissed either owing to the good sense of Mr. O'Brien or that of the higher officials, or owing to the skilful cross-examination by the Counsel, or on account of the disclosures made in the course of the trial. The students have been fortunate enough to escape punishment.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.



NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Aug. 25th, 1884

112. The same paper says that it has been persistently complaining of the severity of British rule. To do this is a chief mission of native newspapers. But unfortunately these complaints do not often attract the notice of Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been attracted to the Kishnagore student's case. The attention of the Viceroy also will have been drawn to the subject. An opportunity has now arrived for showing Lord Ripon that the people in the mofussil are objects of sport to the officials. If Lord Ripon reads the evidence given by Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler his tender heart will be pained, and he will see that the freedom of the people in the mofussil is not safe, and that criminal trial has become a farce on account of the vesting of both judicial and executive functions in Magistrates. In what civilized country, asks the writer, is criminal trial conducted upon the principle which obtains in India? In what civilized country does the Magistrate let loose the bloodhounds of the police upon the weak people at the dictate of caprice? In what civilized country do policemen confine the people in hajut at the slightest hint from their superiors? The police has no power to confine persons in hajut illegally. The Kishnagore students' case has also shown how trial in the mofussil is conducted. Those only who are rich enough to engage able barristers or pleaders may escape the clutches of the police tigers. But how many men can afford to engage able barristers and pleaders? How long will trial in the mofussil remain such a farce? How long will the people be kept tame and spiritless? The criminal administration under the English Government is crushing out of timid Indians the little manliness that was in their hearts. This is causing India to go down and down in the abyss of ruin with electric speed. Lord Ripon's indifference has not been removed even by this hideous spectacle. When then will it pass away? The time of his leaving India is drawing near. When will he make good the promise which he made at the time of passing the Ilbert Bill?

113. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has not been able to preserve his dignity. He has not been able to resist the influence of his wicked counsellors. He has appointed a Commission under section 28 at the instigation of others. There is no hope of obtaining any good from a Governor who is led by others. Mr. Gasper has preserved his own honour, as well as that of his brother Commissioners, by protesting against the appointment of the Commission. Mr. Thompson has resolved to insult the Commissioners. Mr. Beverley, who is hostile to Municipal freedom, will be the President of the Commission. The rate-payers will be dissatisfied if the Municipal Commissioners consent to send a representative to the Commission. The rate-payers of Calcutta are with one voice telling them to resign their seats. Even if the elective system be abolished in Calcutta, and even if the followers of Mr. Justice Cunningham are entrusted with the work of municipal administration, they should resign. There is nothing more precious than self-respect.

114. The same paper says that the people hoped that an able Bengal Judge would be appointed in the place of Baboo Kunjalal Banerjee. But the Lieutenant-Governor, who is a great well-wisher of Bengalis, has arranged to appoint Mr. Ryland, the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, in the place of Baboo Kunjalal.

Election of Baboo Gopaul Lall Mitter as the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

115. The same paper expresses satisfaction at the election of Baboo Gopaul Lall Mitter as the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.



116. The same paper says that, owing to the defects of the existing Copyright Act, a person can safely cause great loss to an author by publishing his book with a few alterations. The Act can, if slightly amended, protect the right of an author in his book.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

The Copyright Act.

117. The same paper is sorry that only 32 Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have resigned. Those who will not resign will not be re-elected. The writer hopes that the remaining Commissioners will yet save their honour by resigning.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

118. The same paper, referring to the statement of the Ranchi correspondent of the *Statesman*, that seven families of village Barhi in Hazaribagh have died of starvation, says that enquiries should immediately be made as to the truth of the statement. Will Mr. Thompson discharge the duties of a Governor by only pouring abuses upon the Municipal Commissioners? If famine actually occurs, he will not be able to remedy the evil.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

Famine in Hazaribagh.

119. The *Prabhāti*, of the 25th August, says that the *Pioneer* has recommended that the Press Act should be revived, because one native newspaper has said that Holkar was faithful to the English Government during the mutiny, but that Sir Henry Durand tried to prove him a rebel; because another has condemned Mr. Justice Norris for injustice; because another has said that after robbing Indians of everything Englishmen heartlessly attribute their poverty to laziness; and because another said that England is being nourished on the life-blood of India. The Press Act would have been re-enacted if Lord Lytton had remained Viceroy up to this time, or if Mr. Thompson had been Governor-General. But though Lord Ripon has lost his courage, he has not yet been deluded, nor will ever be deluded by the counsels of the vulture-like *Pioneer*.

PRABHATI,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

The *Pioneer* and Native Newspapers.

120. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 25th August, says that Englishmen think outrages upon pure women and oppressions upon gentlemen and students of tender years glorious things. Native editors are noticing the oppressions of English officials week after week. Still the English officials are oppressing the people in the mofussil.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,  
Aug. 25th, 1884.

Oppressions by the English officials and Anglo-Indians.

121. The *Samāchar Chāndrikā*, of the 26th August, makes the following observations upon the Kishnagore students' case and other oppressions by Englishmen:—What more could we hope for? What we hoped has happened. Many hypocrites have been this time unmasked. Readers hear! the innocence of the innocent students of Kishnagore has been proved. The wickedness of wicked Ramsay and the hypocrisy of the hypocrites O'Brien and Tayler have been disclosed. The purpose of these wicked men of still more oppressing the innocent students of Bengal whom they had already sufficiently oppressed by confining them without food in hajut for 24 hours has not been fulfilled. Every one has now come to know: the world has now found out that wicked Ramsay is a sinner; that the hypocrites—Magistrates O'Brien and Tayler—are sinful conspirators. Every one knew Mr. Thompson before. This time the people have come to know him perfectly. He had wanted to know privately of the punishment of students by a telegram. This too the people have come to know. What should we do now? How can we escape from the hands of these wicked men? There is still means for escape. All Indians—the rich, the middle class, the poor—should unanimously agitate for the prevention of such oppression. Let an enthusiastic agitation be set on foot in the country

SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,  
Aug. 26th, 1884.

Oppressions by official and non-official Anglo-Indians.



about the Dacca students' case, the Jessore students' case and the Kishnagore students' case. Let detailed descriptions of these cases be distributed in every country. Let the Empress of India and the wise members of Parliament be informed that there is great oppression under British rule in India. We say further that the wicked deeds of sinners like Webb and Francis should not be left out of consideration. Let there be a violent agitation about the whole subject in every province, in every town, and in every village. Let Indians put forth efforts to prevent oppression.

PRABHATI,  
Aug. 27th, 1884.

122. The *Prabhāṭi*, of the 27th August, says that perhaps the attempts of English judicial officers to convicting students are due to their desire to facilitate the obtaining of high posts by their sons. If all the students can be convicted they will never get appointments under Government. Consequently the desire of Anglo-Indians will be fulfilled. The officials should desist from oppressing students if they are doing so with the above wicked object: unjust oppression never strengthens a Government.

PRABHATI.

123. The same paper says that the condition of India is very miserable at present. Anarchy prevails in the country though there are law courts in it, and though it is subject to a civilized Government. The political state of India is deplorable.

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 27th, 1884.

124. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th August, says that the state of the Eastern Bengal and Central Bengal Railways. Eastern Bengal Railway has become worse since it passed into the hands of the Government. The Manager of the above Railway is also the Manager of the Central Bengal Railway. In this railway too there is want of good arrangements. There are water-closets in the first and second class carriages of every railway except the Central Bengal Railway. A petition was made for water-closets; but no one listens to natives. The officers can do whatever they please under Mr. Thompson. In the Eastern Bengal Railway, while there is a water-closet in every second class carriage, there is none in first class carriages. The times fixed for the starting of trains in the Bengal Central Railway are not suitable to the public. Formerly the first train used to leave Sealdah at 7-7 A.M. Now the first train leaves Sealdah at 10-15 A.M. This arrangement is very inconvenient to the public.

SAHACHAR.

125. The same paper expresses satisfaction at the election of Babu Gopal Lal Mitter as the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The writer does not agree with those who think that Municipal Commissioners may fail to perform their duties, if there be not a rule prohibiting the appointment of Municipal Commissioners to any post under that Municipality, and who, owing to that belief opposed the election of Babu Gopal Lal on the ground of his being a Municipal Commissioner. Members of Parliament can accept offices in the Ministry. Why then should not Municipal Commissioners accept posts under the Municipality?

SAHACHAR.

126. The same paper says that 34 out of the 72 Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have resigned their seats owing to the intolerable insult offered to them by Mr. Thompson. Among the Commissioners who have resigned there are Englishmen, Parsis, Hindus and Mussulmans. The writer is sorry and surprised to see that many elected Commissioners have not yet resigned their seats. Mr. Thompson is pretending that he is depriving the Municipal Commissioners of their freedom for the benefit of the rate-payers. But the latter understand his tricks.



127. The same paper says that the wholesale transfer of the Deputy Inspectors is a novel thing in the Education Department. The Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs are transferred from one place to another because they may become corrupt if they always remain in the same place. But what is the use of such transfer in the Education Department?

SAHACHAR,  
Aug. 27th, 1884.

128. The same paper says that crooked policy has always prevailed in the Foreign Department under the Government of India. Its dealings with Holkar are really painful. Lest Holkar should obtain justice from Lord Ripon, it is making all sorts of accusations against Holkar to confound the Viceroy. It is also publishing accusations against Holkar in the *Times* in order to make the people of England hostile to him. Will not Lords Ripon and Kimberley reform the Department? Should not officials who attempt to fulfil their evil intentions with the assistance of unscrupulous newspapers be checked?

SAHACHAR.

129. The same paper says that Mr. Cotton has shown his insight and noble-heartedness by his remarks upon the two newspapers published in Chittagong. He has written thus in the annual report on the administration of Chittagong:—Many local incidents are noticed from time to time in the two newspapers of Chittagong. But for these papers nothing could be known of those occurrences. Mr. Lowis would never have spoken of those newspapers in the above way.

SAHACHAR.

130. The same paper says that the prospect of crops is bad in every part of the country. It seems that the sufferings of Behar and Chota Nagpore will be great. The prospects of crops are bad in the Deccan. Many persons apprehend that there will be famine in Bangalore. The prospect of crops is not satisfactory in any district of Bengal. The price of rice is rising. Under these circumstances, Government should adopt precautionary measures from this time. The writer apprehends that, while the people will suffer from scarcity of food, Mr. Thompson will spend his time merrily on the hills.

SAHACHAR.

131. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 7th August, gives expression to the following sentiments in connection with the Rent Bill question:—

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Aug. 7th, 1884.

"The zemindars are very powerful, while the tenants are very weak. The latter cannot easily contest with the former in open law-courts. It therefore behoves Government to enact the law in such a way as to protect the interests both of the landlords and tenants."

132. The same paper brings the question of Orissa Canal oppression to the notice of the authorities, and pleads that, when the question has been so much agitated in the newspapers of Orissa, Government ought to move in the matter and take particular notice of the conduct of such of its officers as oppress the poor tenants in various ways.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

133. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 9th August, gives an account of the Kishnagore students' case, and makes the following observations in connection with it:—Government ought to enquire why the Police Superintendent of Kishnagore detained the boys in the police station all the night and refused to take security in behalf of the supposed culprits. People, however, remark that no redress can be had from that Government which acted so severely against the students of Dacca a few months ago. Thus the people of India are to submit meekly to an aristocratic power without raising a single voice in protest. Did Her Majesty wear the

UTKAL DIIPIKA,  
Aug. 9th, 1884.



Crown of India, knowing that Her great dependency would be governed without justice and principle?

UTKAL DIPIKA.  
Aug. 11th, 1884.

134. Alluding to the correspondence that is going on between the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the Government, regarding the sanitation of the metropolis, the same paper makes the following observations on the action of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners.

“Every one must acknowledge that fraternity and union among the natives and Europeans is necessary for the good of the country; but practically we find that Mr. Rivers Thompson has been the chief cause of fomenting antagonism between the two races. He sided with the Europeans when the Ilbert Bill question was agitated in different parts of India. Now he comes forward to take the side of those Englishmen who are opposed to the principle of local self-government in Bengal. There can be no good in the country if such a Governor were to remain there for a long time. We wait to see the final decision of Lord Ripon on the subject.”

UTKAL DARPAN,  
Aug. 12th, 1884.

135. The special correspondent of the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 12th August, still continues his article on the Orissa canal oppression.

He reports that the tenants of Reguasasan, Guja, Jagannathpur, Durbhanga, Rejuamajuri, Gambhapur, Oraikana, Kaladhadi, Damodurpur, Munia, Ambadarada, Ramchandrapur, Saligong, Erandpal, Ratang, Dhotee, Gobindapokhari, Kalagan, Jira, Badakorakara, Sanakorakara, Basantpur, Nahagon, Mundalo, Pipuli, Titinga, Baliana, Adhaikola, Sadaipur, Dauli, Sabang, Koradajoyndapur, Daulisahi, and Oiramajuri in pergunnahs Huriharpur and Balabisi in district Cuttack have been ill-treated and oppressed in various ways by the officers of the Canal Revenue Department.

SEBAK,  
June & July 1884.

136. The *Sebak* for June and July is very much satisfied to find that the number of native officers in the Railway Department is increasing every year. It exhorts the Uriyas to betake themselves to steamer and rail work as quickly as they can.

Natives in the Railway Department

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*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 30th August 1884.*

